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The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

VOLUME XLVII. TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1887—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

WHO WILL BE PREMIER?

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS OF THE CABINET CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Sensational Story That Ferry Has Been Appointed to Succeed Rouvier—Boulanger's Popularity with the Rabble Alarms the Conservatives—Gambetta's Enemies Active.

PARIS, May 23.—[New York World Cable.]—The final announcement at Paris that Rouvier is unable to undertake the formation of a Cabinet, save to accept the Premiership himself, has caused considerable excitement. Many persons, indeed, believe that Rouvier has only declined the task in order to be able to dictate the terms on which he will consent to undertake it. If he has no real power he will refuse to undertake it; if he is given the power which he considers necessary for the successful conduct of affairs he will accept. The Chamber will meet again this afternoon, when Rouvier will probably announce his decision. If he declines to form a Cabinet it is believed that Ferry will be asked to undertake the task. It is said, however, that Ferry will refuse to accept the Premiership unless he is given the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which he has held with success for three years. It is probable that Goblet will be appointed Minister of the Interior, and that Flourens will be given the Ministry of Agriculture. Should Ferry accept the Premiership and refuse to undertake the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it will be necessary to find a Minister who will be acceptable to the Chamber and to the country. It is said that Ferry has decided upon Constans for this post. Constans will be the strongest Minister of the Interior that the Republic could have, for he is a man of great energy and determination, and is well acquainted with the strength of anti-monarchical feeling that there is now in France.

Within the last few days there has been a great activity in London, Saturday evening the Ambassador of the Republican party of the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Edmond Lepelletier, gave a dinner to Mr. Stanley, the explorer of Central Africa. Yesterday the Ambassador of the Republican party of the French Senate, M. Challemel-Lacour, gave a dinner to Mr. Stanley. Both dinners were attended by the leading Republicans of London, and by many Englishmen of high position. Mr. Stanley, in response to the toast of his health, proposed by Challemel-Lacour, said that he was a Republican, and that he was proud to be the guest of Republicans. Mr. Stanley's remarks were received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Gladstone, who was present at the dinner, said that he was a Republican, and that he was proud to be the guest of Republicans. Mr. Gladstone's remarks were received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Gladstone, who was present at the dinner, said that he was a Republican, and that he was proud to be the guest of Republicans. Mr. Gladstone's remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

A Great Storm.

ALBANY, May 23.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A tremendous storm has raged all day on the Rivers, and some nine waterspouts were counted moving along the coast to the northward. Hail-stones alternated with intense downpours of rain. The worst was at Islip, both as to severity and property.

A VILLAGE IN ASHES.

The Little Town of Hawthorne Wiped Out—All But Six Buildings.

SUPERIOR, Wis., May 23.—[Special.]—Men who arrived here today from Hawthorne, a town of about 50 inhabitants, eighteen miles southeast of this city, report that forest fires have entirely destroyed the village. For several days past fires have been raging through the woods in the vicinity of Hawthorne, but no immediate danger was feared. Owing to the excessive dryness of the undergrowth and a high wind, however, the danger became so imminent that the citizens were called out to fight the flames. During the afternoon the wind changed, and the fire, which had been burning to the north of the village, was driven directly toward it. The people, realizing that it was impossible to save their homes, fled, and when they returned to the village but six buildings were left standing. The loss will amount to $100,000, on which there is no insurance. The fire was the most disastrous that has occurred in this section for years.

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MATTER FOR FINANCIERS.

THE BIG NEW CHICAGO SLAUGHTER AND THE DEMAND FOR BUILDING SITES.

An Extraordinary Estimate Without Much Basis on the Part of Those Engaged, to the Enterprise—The Consequences of the Corner to Wheat—The New Chicago Stock Exchange and What Its Backers of Course Will Do—Other Activity Talked.

The speculative situation in Chicago has developed a necessity for more storage room. The short interest in the primary wheat markets are crying for it, and though their howl will have some endless echo by that time, they are, nevertheless, going to have the two or three months' fresh to the tune of 20,000 bushels. The elevator will be located beside the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul tracks on Goose Island. The contract for its erection has been given to George Gardner, the owners are Orland Smith & Co. Armour and the various company men, instead, of which Mr. Armour is a director and large stockholder. An impression to the above effect has existed in Board of Trade circles for several days and is verified by The Tribune's investigations of yesterday. The facts that Mr. Armour does not believe that the project has reached a stage where it is "of interest to the public," and that Mr. William B. Greene, Senator and Treasurer of the Chicago & Pacific Elevator Company, and several other prominent grain interests interested that the deal has probably been all about it are not so likely to divulge the names of the chief stockholders, are a very small figure in connection to some interesting new stock speculations.

Mr. Armour, when questioned yesterday regarding the letting of the plan to erect a large elevator on Goose Island, denied to local trade experts there was no connection between the deal in question and the one given, which has since been given, which has since been given, which has since been

Clayton. Nothing was then presented with the result in detail being as follows:

Senate.

Clayton											
Cox											
Culver											
McCormick											
McDonald											
Orr											
Proudy											
Scudder											
Shero											
Thomas											
Tunnell											
Turner											

The first ballot was merely formal. The second, when Mr. Hutchinson was nominated, was the first to be announced. Mr. Stevenson's personal vote (known to be for Hutchinson), which subsequent ballots, and on the ninth the Williamson vote would be Hutchinson, which of course nominated him. This ended the nominations to be made by the Hutchinson committee, and on motion of Senator Shero the chair appointed Mr. Stewart, D. C. Cook, and John Woodbury a committee of three to notify the Democratic candidate of what had been done, after which a half hour's recess was taken.

On reassembling the committee did not go into executive session, but received the proceedings in the usual form. Senator Stewart announced that he had got the Democratic nominee from the committee, naming Senator Clayton, and Congressman Lawler and Governor Fifer, and Mr. Hutchinson would be informed of what had been done, after which a half hour's recess was taken.

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Mr. Stewart said that he was not prepared to make a statement at this time, but he would say that he was pleased with the result. He was sure that the Democratic party would be united in the support of the ticket, and that the result would be satisfactory to the people of the State

A SURPRISE AT LATONIA.

CITY OF TRAVERSE SOLD.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
COMMENCING JUNE 28, '87,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
GRAND BENEFIT
CHICAGO
Policemen's Benevolent Association,

MISS LILLIAN LEWIS,
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
ON THIS DAY,
LOUISE HAL,
FORTUNE'S FOOL.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EXTRA.
NEXT WEEK,
PROF. GEO. R. CROMWELL'S
ILLUSTRATED
ART LECTURES.
Sale of Course Tickets Now Open.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—This Week.
HOOLEY'S SPECIAL.
THE SALE OF SEATS
FOR FIRST WEEK OF
Augustin Daly's Company
IN
Love in Harness; or, How to Woo.
WINDSOR THEATER.
HOOLEY—Sun. and Specials.
WE, US & CO.
HOOLEY'S THEATER.
"CAPRICE"
HOOLEY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CRITERION THEATER.
J. Z. LITTLE.
ZOO, A GIDDICK'S
ENTIRE NEW DIME MUSEUM,
STANDARD THEATER.
ZIMMER'S
ONE DIME MUSEUM AND DIME THEATRE.
PANORAMA.
Battle of Shiloh.
BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG!
HAVLIN'S THEATER.
DION BOUCICAULT
IN HIS OWN PLAY OF
HEARTSEASE.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1892.

The opening formalities of the National drill took place in Washington yesterday.

The United States Supreme Court has affirmed the validity of the "Anti-Option" statute.

Postmaster Clarkson has accepted an invitation to visit St. Louis about the last of September.

The Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in Rock Falls Sept. 28.

A special locked warehouse for the storage of grain loosely has been established in New York City.

Carter Pierce Patterson Wilcox of Trouble has just been operated upon for cancer in the throat.

Rudolph von Tilla, Professor of Languages at Cartmer's College, New York, committed suicide yesterday.

Gilbert H. Ives was yesterday appointed by the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Lord Colin Campbell, who recently brought suit against his wife for divorce, has been declared a bankrupt.

A fire caused by a cat overturning a lamp in a store destroyed the business portion of Derby, a suburban village near Detroit.

Grain prevails among the farmers in the Pennsylvania coke regions. A number of arrests in connection with the recent riot have been made.

The Westphalian Manufacturing Company will close its works in Iowa owing to the heavy duties imposed by the new tariff on material used by the company.

Hiram Bostwick and Dorcas Watt were yesterday sentenced at Sparta, Ill., by Judge Udell to imprisonment at Joliet for life, Lenora was granted a divorce by Judge Udell.

A rumor would have been extended to Caldwell, one of the men executed last week for connection with the plot to kill the Czar, had he asked for it, but he refused to make application for clemency.

An actual count of all the money in the United States Treasury (without to the knowledge of that office from Mr. Jordan to Mr. Elliott, and which will occupy two months, was commenced yesterday.

Gov. Ross of New Mexico issued a quarantine proclamation yesterday as a safeguard against glanders among the cattle of the New Mexican Cattle Sanitary Commission. It goes into effect June 1.

The Stonecliffe (Pa.) Post-Office has been vacant for a month. It pays $1,700 per annum, yet no applications have been received for the place. This is the first instance of the kind under the present Administration.

Secretary Lamar states that steps are to be taken at once to report to the indemnity funds of the anti-grant railroads, with a view to the restoration of those lands to settlement as soon as the department is in possession of such information as will enable it to act intelligently.

The Republican and Democratic County Central Committees made the following (alike) assignments yesterday afternoon:

Republican.	Democratic.
1. W. Hopkins.	1. C. Hopkins.
2. T. Hitchcock.	2. Joel Hatch.
3. W. Schneider.	3. W. Schneider.

It is not unlikely that another breach will be put in the field by dissatisfied lawyers and the Socialists.

Caucus canvasses contained last Saturday evening 23,614,000 bushels of wheat, 2,001,000 bushels of corn, 1,000,000 bushels of oats, 19,000 bushels of rye, and 30,000 bushels of barley; total, 21,000,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 21,000,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade makes the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 45,000,000 bushels of wheat, 11,000,000 bushels of corn, 2,700,000 bushels of oats, 800,000 bushels of rye, and 21,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding week a week ago by 1,400,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000 bushels of corn, 1,000,000 bushels of oats, and 300,000 bushels of rye. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 1,770,000 bushels.

The local money market was active, with rates 6@6 to 6 per cent. Loans and investment securities were in fair demand. Eastern exchange was firm at 40@50c discount. Sterling exchange was firm at 487@488. Wall street was dull, with lower prices.—The Chicago produce markets were quiet, with not much change in prices. Provisions and wheat were stronger, the latter being reported as the subject of a contingent large export movement, while corn was weak on the influence of larger receipts, owing to cancellation in freight rates from the West as well as better crop advices. Oats reopened with fluctuations much closer, 1@1 cent higher, but fell back to 1 cent higher, under 7@ cents higher, while rye and barley steady, and flaxseed 1@ cent higher.

Chicago was yesterday preferred before the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Alton Road against the Pennsylvania Company for violating the third section of the Interstate Commerce law in giving undue preference and advantage to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road in the interchange of passengers at Chicago. The Rock Island Road filed similar charges against the New York Central & Hudson River line. An order was entered for the companies against which the complaints were made to appear and make answer to the same.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT MARKET.

It now looks as if the wheat crops will have all the grain it may want to take care of, and perhaps a little more, to supply us the contracts that are out for next month. The reduction in freight rates from the North-west seems very opportunely for the shorts in the market, as it enables them to bring large quantities here at comparatively small charges for transportation. It is reported that seven 1,000 car-loads are already ordered to come here from Minneapolis, and 100 from Milwaukee, while these consignments may prove to be only the advance guard of a wheat avalanche if prices in this city are kept high enough to invite the movement.

With this in sentiment a heavy increase in the receipts of corn to be taken care of by the Chicago elevators, as other lines besides those to the Northwest are reducing their rates, and country holders are more willing to part with their reserves now that the winter rates have put a different face on the prospects for another crop. Taking both of these facts into the account, there is reason to apprehend a rush for storage room equal to anything that was talked about a few weeks ago, when the anticipation of pressure behind the moving of several small crops made room for the storage of enormous grain. The aggregate capacity of our warehouse system is at present nearly 27,000,000 bushels, and it was thought up to a very recent period that the chances were against all of it being profitably employed in the future. Less than three months ago the warehousemen of this city and Milwaukee voluntarily reduced their charges for storage in the hope of heading off an indefensible recommendation, and a further reduction was made by Milwaukee in September but not conceded here. But the capacity is not large enough to meet the demand, and it is plain to be necessity increased, while the augment is peculiarly significant, as it will be made in connection with a leading avenue to the Great Northwest which many have feared was about to give this city the go-by. The new elevator which it has been decided to build on Goose Island, in connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, will not only be the largest in the world—having a capacity of nearly 4,000,000 bushels—but it will be placed there with the express purpose of using it for the reception of wheat from the region claimed to be tributary to Duluth and Minneapolis. Only a few weeks ago a wail of protended confidence went up from more than one point in the Northwest over the alleged rash that this city would soon be of no more use to the business of that section than a fifth wheel to a wagon. The men who control the two above-referred to evidently do not share any such melancholy. On the contrary, they show by their works full faith in the future widening and lengthening of our relations with the vast grain-bed that surrounds the sources of the Mississippi.

It is noticeable that the speculative wheat market in Chicago turned through last week for the whole of the grain stores in Minneapolis and Duluth, with much of that still at other points, to await a demand by consumers later in the crop year. It demonstrated more fully than ever before the vital importance to the welfare of the many interests that cluster around the culture of wheat on a large scale. The property was bought and paid for with money furnished here, and increase against use by the operation was supposed to have been obtained by selling the grain for possible delivery at this point in the spring. The resulting conditions appear to have changed that possibility into an actuality. So much part of the wheat now will be here sold already, and more to on the way, while reasons for expecting that the golden stream will seek the same channel in future years are good enough to warrant the investment of large amounts of capital in providing facilities. It does not seem probable that the long-standing prophecy about Chicago being on the eve of dropping out of the list of the world's wheat markets is to be fulfilled. On the contrary, its appearance in this respect is now beginning to be recognized by the prophets themselves, and may prove to be coming on a broader and deeper foundation than was ever claimed for it in the past.

SILVER REPORTS BILL ARE AGREED TO.

The two Sherman bills are each and each. Each has been advanced to final reading. The Senate bill has some sentinel points and is not a radical departure from the present law. The House bill has not been improved materially by amendment and is still objectionable. In relation to many new features of the bill we have been not already, and more to on the way, while reasons for expecting that the golden stream will seek the same channel in future years are good enough to warrant the investment of large amounts of capital in providing facilities. It does not seem probable that the long-standing prophecy about Chicago being on the eve of dropping out of the list of the world's wheat markets is to be fulfilled. On the contrary, its appearance in this respect is now beginning to be recognized by the prophets themselves, and may prove to be coming on a broader and deeper foundation than was ever claimed for it in the past.

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Under the present excise rule there are 1,200 liquor licensees and 10 County Jail sureties. Several counties have adopted the township system within a few years. The tendency is in that direction. It is not very long ago that the northern half of this State, with very few exceptions, was a stronger in its system, having been settled mainly from the South. The Sherman bill proposes to compel the entire State to wipe out the township system in its most important function, except as it is required in a restricted and confusing sense. The Chairman of the Revenue Committee, Judge Owens, lives in Wabash County, one of the twenty-three to which the township system has not been applied. He professes great zeal for higher revenues, especially of personal property. Before us is a list of all the counties showing the per cent of change required to bring the assessed value of the assessable personal property of each county to the State average. Cook County was 10 per cent above the average and Wabash 10 per cent below the average. A spirit of equalization of all the counties, together with advances to intensify organization, clearly demonstrates that as a rule the County Commissioners have at their resistance than Town Assessors, the assumption of the House bill to the contrary notwithstanding.

Influence has been made to the reasoned and enduring sense to which Every Assessors are exposed in the House bill. Sec. 3 provides for the election of a County Assessor in each county in November, 1892, and the appointment in September of the year by the retiring County Boards of Assessors to serve until the election and qualification of the elected County Assessors, but in the eighth section it is also provided:

"In counties under township organization the Town Assessors shall be duly elected, and

[illegible] shall meet the appointees to such respective offices, and the Assessors, with the Supervisor of the County Assessors, shall constitute a Board of Review, and shall proceed to examine and correct the assessment rolls of the several townships, and may add to, take from, or change the valuation of any property therein, and may assess any property which has been omitted from assessment, and may correct the assessment of any person who has been improperly assessed, and may hear complaints and affix the time and place for hearing the same, and shall perform such other duties as may be required by law, and shall meet at the office of the County Assessor on the first Monday in July, and may adjourn from time to time, not exceeding ten days in all, and shall complete their duties on or before the last Monday in July."

The provision is an insult to every one of the 1,200 townships in the State. It reduces, in a material way, the town assessments to mere matters of form, and places the whole power of assessment in the hands of the county assessors, who, in addition to their work of an ordinary County, with no real authority. The result would be better to abolish the office altogether than to thus keep the shadow without the substance. Other hardly less serious objections to the House bill could be pointed out, but since the issue has been joined at Springfield on that feature of the measure it is not necessary to go any further into the discussion of the bill as a whole.

HOW LONG SHALL THE PLAGUE CONTINUE?

Still another month has been wasted on the Kilbourn-Kellogg committee case, supposed to be on trial in Judge Shepard's court. No progress was made yesterday, the fourteenth day, in the selection of the jury. Talesmen after talesmen was called and examined or waived for the most flimsy reasons, after having been subjected to a searching cross-examination by the counsel for the traverse whether the candidates' opinions was those enough or their self-interests worked enough to have formed no opinion as to the management of county affairs and the probable truth of the statements made in the newspaper long reports or advertisements for two or three years. The general result of these examinations was that the persons "under fire" are intelligent enough to read and capable of forming opinions. Reporters followed, and at the end of the day there were very few persons in the box—the more evident of ten such.

How long is this thing going to continue in that court? How long is the presiding Judge going to permit counsel in the methods of cross-examination pursued by the counsel for the defense with the seeming view of avoiding a trial? How long are perfectly capable men going to be rejected because they have read about the hostile methods of the County Board, and because they have expressed a general opinion based on the statements they have read, but which opinion would be instantly removed by testimony, if there is any to offer? Is the farce to proceed for another month? Is the case to be abandoned by reason of the farce?

The counsel for the indicted men have been eminently successful thus far in the application of dilatory tactics. The Judge seems to be afraid to grapple with the issue raised. His rulings seem to partake of the apologetic. He permits a latitude in counsel on both sides hardly in keeping with the genuine idea of the decorum of a court of justice. The time of the public officers and the money of the taxpayers are being wasted, and the determination of the case seems to be further off than when the indictments were returned two months ago.

The conduct of the trial thus far is in striking contrast with that of the trials of the Boodle aldermen in New York. In the latter case the rulings of the court were prompt and decisive. There was no hesitancy of words with the counsel on either side, and no extended argument. Intelligence was not made a bar to jury service nor frame to contempt a qualification. Counsel did not seem to bother the Bench. Juries were soon selected and the cases went to trial. Why cannot the same thing be done here?

OUR CERTIFICATE TO THE DUKE MOVES.

The Administration has succeeded in good measure from the "silver scare" which appeared in Cleveland when he took the reins of government a little over two years ago. This may be in consequence of Harrison's retirement. It will be remembered that the President-elect did not visit the Metropolis before his inauguration, but a few weeks before his induction into office wrote a letter appealing urgently to the Democrats in Congress to suspend the mintage of silver and cut off impending financial ruin. The "crisis" he foretold he swore to prevent by acting as duty. Under the mintage of silver now inordinately stopped a gold drain would set in and the finances of the country be convulsed. So Cleveland's advice was not taken; the mintage of silver continued and gold went out of the country only to return to a short time and increase the balance in favor of the United States. Even more predictions of evil were completely disproved by experience. Failing at all in efforts to relieve the standard dollar the Administration has at last been compelled to arrange for the continuous mintage of silver and the issue of certificates. The Treasury Department is about to contract for the building of the largest money vault in the country—one with a capacity of a hundred million silver dollars—and hereafter it is announced the policy of storing ores and issuing certificates will be carried out reluctantly but in good faith.

One certificate issues of the only evil. Another objection to the use of silver. The certificate is to affect a certified check which passes without interruption and entitles the bearer to the ore named on demand. It is as good as gold or silver and more convenient—the best money, in fact, which the people can obtain. It passes everywhere at par, can be easily converted from the depositories of Uncle Sam, and may be carried about in large sums without inconvenience or several risk. In its monetary character the certificate has great advantages over the greenback or the bank note, while in point of convenience it is much superior to coin. It is a sound constitutional money issued to the form most acceptable to the banks and the public. So long as the demand for silver is intensifying exchanges the difference between its value as merchandise and as money as better represented by the greenback, provided only it is supplied in the form of certificates for circulation from hand to hand while the metal itself is kept stored in the coffers of the Government. John Sherman's judgment, believers there that the people regard silver as less exceptionally supposed, and everybody knows that when tendered in the form of certificates one certificate there is no better or more precious money.

While John Sherman's fallacy exposed, the predictions of the Administration theorists, and the gathering conspiracy suppressed, the demand for coin certificates currency is steadily growing stronger. It is believed that the large gold circulation of the Pacific coast can all be coined in the Government vaults and replaced with certificates, thereby doing away with the loss from abrasion and giving the people in the shape a more convenient currency than they have ever had. The same expedient applies to silver, and when the Pacific coast States become accustomed to certificates they will trust deposits checks for bank notes also. The accumulation of the 2 per cent trade dollars authorized for the Philippine bank notes. Only another thing can be done to prepare for the formation of a safe deposit currency in New York to store bullion and issue certificates against it. Why not? What reason is there why an English syndicate should be the exclusive issue of silver for the United States? The establishment of the proposed depot company in New York and the issuing of its bullion certificates by the stock exchanges would simply turn over an organization for competent and legitimate operations. The only opportunities for the use of silver and the stability increased for most for a time in the strongest manner the majority of the people is standing out firmly against the concerted effort of the gold-bugs to demonetize the standard dollar and subject the country to gold monometallism.

TWO-CENT FOR MILE FARES IN MICHIGAN.

The bill fixing the maximum of passenger fares at two cents per mile has passed one House of the Michigan Legislature, but hardly will the other; but if it should the people of that State would gain much and the railroads lose nothing. With fares at two cents per mile travel in Michigan would largely increase. Nothing assists the movement of travel like a sharp cut in rates. If the proposed change should be adopted reductions by the railroads of sufficient to test thousands of men would follow the amount of their travel both for pleasure and business during the next year and would take numbers of into famine with them on journeys which they now perform alone. The difference in the cost of having full or half-fare rate is hardly noticeable, and why should not a railroad be glad to take 50 passengers at a two-cent fare where it now hauls fifty or sixty at a three-cent rate?

In all the thickly populated States west of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio the time is nearly ripe for two-cent per mile passenger fares. This is the one study the roads fervently maintained as a profitable charge in the case of commercial travelers and other constant customers. It is much higher than the rate found satisfactory by rail-carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers between a city and its suburbs. The railroads have heretofore resisted by their action that statement they can secure the amount of passenger represented by a 1,000-mile ticket two cents in a commutation rate, and where they have regular daily passengers can rest in found to pay a good profit. There is hardly any limit to the possible expansion of travel on a road running from a main centre through a well-populated district, and under such circumstances the two-cent rate ought to be offered to the entire public without conditions or limitations.

The railroads have offered immense savings through the low clothing commissions and locomotives and reporting of passengers to pay the regular fare. The amount of this saving may be estimated from the statement of Charles Francis Adams that on the Union Pacific before the commission of the new law passengers contributed $1,000 a day, or $365,000 per week. Said Mr. Adams to the conference before the Union committee: "I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion if you cast a new law to be charged to those who do pay have to make up for those who do not." Why, then, when the abuse has been admitted by law and the roads are ordered the enormous amounts previously expended in paying commissions and in supporting the pool system, are not roads refused and the public granted some share of the benefit resulting from the action of the people? Under the commissioners there is no excuse for maintaining the old rates to the thinly-populated portions of the country. The principle of small profits on a large volume of business is eminently applicable to the transportation of passengers by rail, since low charges greatly increase travel, and each trade can double the number of their passengers with merely any addition to their expenses and an amount increase of aggregate profit. Practically it costs as much to haul a car with five or six passengers as though it were filled. Experience has that "life" of a railway car is about the same whether long is use or left on a side track—rust and rot wear it out about as rapidly as ordinary service. The saving effect increases railway capital gradually employed. Why do the railroads evolve the opportunity, now that they are happily rid of factionalism and speculation, by making a general two-cent rate, which will keep all their cars well filled and to constant service? Most of the Missouri and north of the Ohio such a rate would make passenger travel pay the roads better than ever before, and also greatly increase the revenue from the carrying and dining cars.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.

A correspondent ("Inquirer") whose letter appears in yesterday's Tribune calls attention anew to an outrageous abuse which the municipal authorities are in duty bound to check. The correspondent says:

I see a portion of the street (Thirty-sixth street) and facing the resident portion of the city is being torn up and the water mains are being relaid. Some of my neighbors I question have another long spring of the water, and I have experienced the loss of three days' water supply. Now, I am willing to submit to the annoyance and loss of time for the improvement, but I do object to the manner in which the work is done. Thousands of householders living in the same section of the city—and in close proximity to the water—have the same complaint to make. They witness the same willful and criminal waste of water. The only persons who do not appear to be cognizant of the waste are the well-paid water inspectors. They can never see any waste. They never come upon a house and ask permission to look at the premises and if in the affirmative. They never enter a house in which the faucets are running with open all day. There is never a prosecution for any such offense against the municipal regulations. Mr. Reed, the Superintendent of the Water Department, is reported as saying that the consumers almost never complain. He has probably not sufficiently investigated the subject. If he will but take a drive some morning, say through the west park, or the Lincoln, Fourth, or Eighteenth, he will find hundreds of men employed in operating the whole day long, with hundreds of customers and other persons indignantly meeting the water, while the pressure is not sufficient to send it to the third, and hardly to the second, floor in any portion of the South Division to the whole of the day. We find the personally investigated the matter. He has accepted the reports of the do-nothing water inspectors as true.

Do the men, whose service in these premises under the most solemn? Do men ever leave of any wastage being discovered or checked. There are no prosecutions for the thousands of daily occasions of the municipal regulations in reference to the use of water. Of what use are the inspectors, anyway? Is the whole water-take-care-of-themselves policy of the late administration in reference to this waste to be permitted to govern during the present administration?

This is a matter that needs energetic handling, and Commissioner Swift cannot render a greater service to the public than by taking hold of it and making the water inspectors do their duty. He may be able to improve them with a little of his own energy. The prosecution of cases and the posting of notices will not do. Actual expulsion is necessary. If no more already made are enforced there will be little need for complaint, though the evening hours for the use of hose might with advantage be changed from 6 to 8 to 7 to 9. The prisoners will be sufficient during the three hours from 7 a. m. to 10 a. m. to send water to the duty stories of buildings in the business district at least, if leaks are stopped. Some action is obviously necessary in the end. The change is necessary. A careful inspection would probably discover not less than 50,000 faucets in all degrees of leakage. Thousands running water under a full head, night and day, in kitchens, water-closets, offices, and stables. It is probable that more water is wilfully wasted in Chicago than is used in other like Continents, St. Louis, and Baltimore. It is a singular fact that more is pumped through the mains of this city than is used in New York, with its million and a half of inhabitants. The supply cannot be supplemented within two or three years. In the meantime we will have to look to the Commissioner of Public Works so that we shall receive a fair appreciation for the money paid as water rents, and that the employés of the Water Department shall honestly earn their salaries.

BOYCOTTERS ARE NO PRIZE.

Whatever other qualities the Boulanger may possess—and these seem to be considerable—he is no doubt fair to see his big and wealthy, and is ready to act upon the right provocation. In his most generous to declare that war is inevitable, that France can hope for no European alliance, that he will never consent to any surrender of the army or navy, that if he remains out of the Cabinet he has left "the army prepared, organized, and able to measure its strength with any army that exists"; that if he goes into the new Ministry he will not stand any influence, dictation, or opposition; that he will not listen to any suggestions; and that he will rule the State only on his own terms.

For a man who believes that war is inevitable, who will not pursue any policy that would avert war, and who has no intention but to make war a matter, nothing, like the young Prince Napoleon, for his hopes of fame, has a singular talk. Belonging among to be saving the Napoleonic dynasty without corresponding ability. He defies opposition like the late Empress and displays the temper of his mother. He crosses his enemies as if he were the Czar and he boldly announces that if they take him at his word and turn him out or suffer the consequences, which means popular revulsion. The immediate future of France, therefore, so far as Germany is concerned, seems to depend upon the influence which the man has upon the French people. Apparently they sympathize with his views and are willing to give him full headway. If he refuses to grasp upon the conditions, as he has expressed them, it seems impossible that he should not lead France into war with Germany. If the peace party proves successful in organizing a Ministry it seems equally likely, if the people maintain their present confidence in him, that it may end in revolution, which would give the Princes the opportunity for which they have been waiting so long. It is astonishing that a man without military experience, like Boulanger, should have acquired such an influence over the French people in so short a time, but it is characteristic of that people. They rushed to Louis Napoleon in the same way, although, strangers as he was, he had a real purpose in view. Boulanger seems to have no purpose at all beyond the gratification of his own personal vanity and love of sensation, which does not for the present by strictly paying with the same qualities to the people. There he will find them reasons to be sure. The grist now of war in Berlin are very gold on the surface, but when the real crisis does all not be encouraged. The sentiment they go into Paris it will not be a mere triumphal march through to Vaudeville, as in 1870.

A correspondent here that another prophet of infidelity is arising in This touching the ruler's oath as prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, step at the open thereof especially the Democratic and the Democratic Parties with reference to bygone and other crimes), and that in taking the oath to such "case to fill upon, ask place of that" case, he states whether right or wrong" and, if carried, the cause of the "party with." In the same section of the same law it is provided that no person who shall have been convicted of any crime under the law of the United States, or who shall "who shall be a polygamist, or who shall "associate or cohabit colloquially with persons of the other sex" shall have the right to vote. This would seem to be a sufficient guarantee of the disfranchisement of polygamists, but the anti-Mormons of Utah want to go still further, inasmuch as the Mormon delegates will take the oath, and have the convictions therefore on which will warrant them in voting the Mormon ballot. This would certainly be an unconstitutional proceeding, as the legislative time for enforcing was not intended as religious beliefs, but as violations of the law of the land. No man should be disfranchised for his beliefs so long as those beliefs do not involve practices which are in violation of the fundamental principles of morality, the rights of society, and the laws of the land. A Mormon may believe what he chooses, but he is not at liberty to practice the crime of wholesale prostitution and make it a privilege to avoid law. The Congressional bills were intended to reach crime, not religious beliefs, however grotesque they may be. The disfranchisement of a Mormon who obeys the laws of the Territory and of the United States would be no more infamous than the disfranchisement of a Spiritualist or of our "western Pagan." (1). But to prevent, because he does not share the Christian belief.

The Toronto Globe, the ablest and the most independent of the Canadian newspapers, courageously calls attention to the important fact that Canada is more nearly connected with the United States than with Great Britain by ties of trade and kindred as well as by community of interest and political sympathy. It says:

There is a good deal of uneasiness talked about the "one-sided" trade between Great Britain and Canada, and the existence of more than a million of a balance due by Canada to the mother country. Canada's trade is with the United States, and it is almost entirely to that country that the balance is due. Great Britain only buys from us about one-fifth of our exports, and sells to us about one-half of our imports. Canada's trade with the United States is almost equally divided between exports and imports. Canada's trade with Great Britain is almost entirely one-sided, and in favor of Great Britain. Canada's trade with the United States is almost entirely one-sided, and in favor of Canada. Canada's trade with Great Britain is almost entirely one-sided, and in favor of Great Britain. Canada's trade with the United States is almost entirely one-sided, and in favor of Canada.

Those facts, stated approximately, taken in connection with the great facts of neighborhood and of increasing commercial intercourse, have a most important bearing on the question of the future of Canada. The immigration from the "Mother Country" is dying out gradually. Englishmen who have hitherto peopled the best parts of the Canadian civil service are being supplanted by Canadians of the second born, and there is a growing estimation in the interior of the British Government of the affairs of the Dominion. There will soon be a great agitation against England sending broken-down politicians, well-meaning but tactless, or semi-royal pensioners to Ottawa to draw $50,000 per year for playing at "governing." As sure as human force from the United States, Canada will become part and parcel of the great American Union. This will be a good thing for Canada, and the American people will welcome the people beyond the border to the great republican household.

Rudolph Schramm-Zaremba appeared before Judge Tuley yesterday morning and applied for a special venire for a grand jury. The application was granted, and the special grand jury will probably be selected today. Mr. Grinnell, in explaining the action, said: "I [illegible] to [illegible] will have no more grand [illegible] selected by the County Commissioners." This was significant action in the direction of the House on Springfield to pass the Jury Commission bill and the Grinnell bill. Mr. Grinnell is an ex-[illegible] officer, a Democrat, [illegible] citizen. He knows what County Commissioners selected grand juries, such the County Commissioners selected petit juries, because he has not confidence in the integrity of the majority of the Commissioners, and he has reason to know that these methods are bad. His course is a strong argument for change, such change as the new bills already referred to provide for. It is well known that Mr. Grinnell strongly approves of those measures. He would like to see them passed, as they would bring about a radical improvement in the management of county affairs and in the selection of juries. There can be no permanent improvement until the law is amended. Mr. Grinnell, it may be added, is a strong Democrat. This course cannot but have influence with the Democratic members of the House when they come to vote on the bills. Let us have action on these bills this week.

Some Vast City Statistics.

Through the recent incorporation of a number of local additions, nearly the whole of Lake Township, Lake Front border of the spring election to become a city. All the future development is here of the change. Accordingly, we have here taken the census for the 1st of June—the same day as the 1st August census—of a dozen typical districts, 6 City Precincts, a city element, and a city [illegible] to the southern of the House on Springfield to pass the Jury Commission bill and the Grinnell bill. Mr. Grinnell is an ex-[illegible] officer, a Democrat, [illegible] citizen. He knows what County Commissioners selected grand juries, such the County Commissioners selected petit juries, because he has not confidence in the integrity of the majority of the Commissioners, and he has reason to know that these methods are bad. His course is a strong argument for change, such change as the new bills already referred to provide for. It is well known that Mr. Grinnell strongly approves of those measures. He would like to see them passed, as they would bring about a radical improvement in the management of county affairs and in the selection of juries. There can be no permanent improvement until the law is amended. Mr. Grinnell, it may be added, is a strong Democrat. This course cannot but have influence with the Democratic members of the House when they come to vote on the bills. Let us have action on these bills this week.

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Gov. Flower, the new Democratic Governor of New York, went into the Conference using a private car and is to return to or remaining. It is not the first time a Governor has [illegible] Washington.

Mr. Cleveland's friends in Washington are [illegible] that he will be renominated by acclamation. He has [illegible] the confidence of the people, and the [illegible] of the party is [illegible] him

AFTER A HOT DISCUSSION.

THE SECOND CLAUSE OF THE IRISH CHURCH BILL CARRIED.

Clause Repeatedly Applied and Amendments Rejected—An All-Night Session—Parnell's Health Improved—A Boston Man Refused to Plead for Life—Local Notes Caught a Breeze, Etc.—General Notes from Over the Sea.

LONDON, May 21.—Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to Gladstone to-night, said that since the introduction of the Church bill there had been a marked improvement in the condition of Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, said the Government's views regarding amendments to the Church bill were that those amendments which related to immaterial points should be considered as decided upon in committee. The other amendments were not of a serious nature until they came to the Queen's Government for the consideration of the advisability of the White-boy acts. The Government would endeavor that advantage for the present, reserving the right and power to remove it at the next stage.

Timothy Healy said the Government's statement was very satisfactory. He suggested that the bill be recommitted for the consideration of the White-boy clause instead of the discussion being made with the Speaker in the chair.

Balfour said he saw no case would the Whiteboy acts be applicable to the bill, but it was proposed to add any offense covered by the Whiteboy acts where such action might be thought desirable. It was a consulting, not a governing, clause, and such offenses only as were specially dealt with in the Whiteboy acts would be covered by the clause, to be moved with the Speaker in the chair.

Gathorne Hardy—Then I will raise the entire question.

Barron, Nationalist, moved an additional proviso to the effect that cases of boycotting and other quasi-offenses may be considered by magistrates, upon hearing complaints and other sworn charges made before them in court.

Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, for Lord Harrowby, opposed the amendment.

Healy moved adjourn. Carried.

The amendment was negatived—177 to 136.

Healy, while speaking, was called to order for making irrelevant remarks.

Smith proposed as an amendment that the last two lines of subsection 2 be added to clause 5, the effect of which would be to exclude ecclesiastics.

Healy asked if Smith was in order in moving clauses in the middle of another man's speech.

The Chairman replied that Healy resumed his seat before the motion was made.

Healy asked if clauses could be moved over a particular portion of a clause before that clause had been moved on a particular question before the committee.

The Chairman said he could only answer questions as they arose.

Harcourt, Liberal, Oxfordshire, moved that the word "female" be substituted for "religious."

Balfour said the Government could not afford to restrict the definition into lists and therefore could not accept the amendment.

Sharpe Lewis's amendment was rejected.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Conservative, moved to omit the words "monastic community." Rejected.

Healy moved to report progress.

Smith moved the section saving the functions of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, and to enable the Irish Church objects for the Welfare accounts.

Healy's motion was rejected after a discussion, during which Morley declared it was a gratuitous impertinence to discuss at the present moment the Government.

Healy moved to put the next four lines, covering Queen Victoria's emoluments.

Healy protested that Smith was out of order. The Chairman assented.

Captain Pretyman moved that the Chairman report the clause.

Smith withdrew a portion of clause—69 to 11.

Cardwell's motion was negatived.

Smith moved his motion relative to Maynooth endowments. Carried under clause—120 to 111.

Other amendments were negatived, Smith again carrying a clause making penal crimes of "Fenian" and "Ribbonism." Even the Irish benches, Smith then moved to put the remaining four lines of section 5, including seven endowments. Carried under clause—84 to 58.

After an exciting discussion, during which Timothy Healy was called upon to apologize for violent language, Clause 5 was adopted—120 to 110.

Adjourned at 5:30 a. m. till 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Parnell's Health Improved.

LONDON, May 21.—Parnell's physicians have advised him to go to the seaside for his Whitsun rest. His health is said to be improved.

The Boat Action.

ROME, May 21.—The pamphlet entitled "Italians in St. Iv," the authorship of which was erroneously ascribed to the Irish College, to signed "Cyclostoma." The Irish College to signed "Cyclostoma." It is the work of an elderly and poorly forgotten English priest, whose principal object appears to be to procure funds for a number of documents relative to the connection between England and the Vatican in an excessive mood of interest was evinced by the agents to procure authority to purchase. The pamphlet is printed in English and Italian.

BRIEFS.

Refused to Plead for His Life—The Royal Journey.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 21.—It is announced that a pardon would have been extended to Ostrouski, one of the men convicted last week for connection with the plot to kill the Czar, but he refused to ask it. He refused to make application for clemency although the authorities urged him to do so. All those sentenced have been executed with heroic composure.

The Czar and Czarina visited Gatschina yesterday. They visited the cathedral and factory of small arms, and afterward returned to the palace. They were enthusiastically received.

The Agence Havas publishes a letter signed by Leo, Cardinal-secretary of State to the Pope, in which the latter says that the Pope is grateful to the Emperor Napoleon for the efforts he has made in favor of the Catholic Church, and that he (the Pope) is confident that the Emperor will give due thought to the claims which the Church has upon the Powers, and will profit by the favorable opportunity to arrange the pending questions between the Church and the State. The letter concludes with a benediction for the Emperor and his family.

Thirty-seven boats destroyed by fire under this city yesterday.

GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Salisbury's Great Speech.

SCOTLAND, May 21.—A meeting of the Working-men's party was held here yesterday. Many of the delegates were not in favor of a general strike, but said they would put it to work a movement if a majority so decided. A vote against a strike was carried by a majority of 2,000. A vote declaring in favor of universal suffrage and the granting of power to the federal Government for surrendering to the people of the States all the rights of the States, with the exception of a general control over the question of a general strike was carried by a majority of 2,000. A vote declaring in favor of universal suffrage and the granting of power to the federal Government for surrendering to the people of the States all the rights of the States, with the exception of a general control over the question of a general strike was carried by a majority of 2,000.

Three Fires of Incendiarism.

QUEBEC, May 21.—[Special.]—The Dominion authorities have issued circulars warning the people of the danger of incendiarism. Three fires of incendiarism have occurred in this city recently.

A Prussian Invention.

PARIS, May 21.—A report is current that the Prussian Government has invented a new weapon of war.

Paris Notes.

PARIS, May 21.—It is the rule of the society parade Tiffany & Co. of New York brought the famous Kassels Diamonds for which Prince Pierre has since sued in Supreme Court. The jury returned from the jury room.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

SUMMARY AND WAYS OPPOSED TO PRINCE FOR LIFE.

Judge Grant Refuses to Grant the Sack Island Murderers a New Trial—Another Bride's Case to Come Up in Omaha Shortly—A Gang of Murderers and Robbers Said to Exist in Cardon County, Wisconsin.

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE AND WEST MICHIGAN.—Judge Grant assigned as one of the Circuit Court of Marie presence in calling the agents on the action for a new trial in the case of the People against Henry Schwartz and Herbert Wirt, the Sack Island murders. The Judge's opinion suggested the motion to a new regular session. He gave an extended review of the testimony and the points on which a new trial was asked. The court said that the jury returned into court with the verdict of guilty, and then retired through the court officers and were locked up for the night, continuing the present. There was evidence to say any outside should not be permitted. Reports were circulated by the jurymen and with Wirt. There were then, and with Wirt. There were then, and with Wirt. There were then,

PAYING COMMISSIONS.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION BEFORE THE INTER-STATE BOARD.

How Roads Are Squeezed by Others for Not Agreeing to Pay Commissions—Is the Sale of Tickets?—The Pennsylvania and New York Central Make Indefinite Contracts to East-Bound Shippers—A Canadian Pacific Line East from Chicago—Railroaders Sought Consultation.

The question whether the Eastern trunk lines have a right to refuse to sell through tickets over any of their Western connections to parties to whom they are under contract to pay commissions for the sale of tickets to Eastern territory is about to be definitely settled. The Atlantic and North Island Railroad Companies have made good their threat to bring the matter before the Inter-State Commission. If the Eastern lines persist in boycotting them, Mr. William Butler of the firm of Butler & Evans appeared before the commission in Washington yesterday and filed complaints against the Pennsylvania and New York Central lines, charging violations of Sec. 3 of the act. The charges of the complaint are directed against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the parties charged to unite with that company in refusing to give preference and advantage to the complainants by selling through tickets over their lines to the Chicago & Atlantic connecting therewith for the transportation of passengers and their baggage. This is alleged to be the result of an unlawful combination on the part of the Pennsylvania and other railroad companies operating between the seaboard and Chicago, both inclusive, to subject the Chicago, North Island & Pacific, the New York, Chicago & Atlantic, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companies to undue and unjust disadvantages in the matter of the sale of through tickets. The complaint, after reciting the agreement of the Trunk Line Association, which provides that no road shall sell tickets over the lines of any other road at less than the rates established by the Association, and that the Pennsylvania and New York Central, as members of the Association, shall not sell tickets over the lines of the complainants at less than the rates established by the Association, alleges that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in violation of the agreement, refuses to sell tickets over the lines of the complainants except upon the condition that the complainants shall pay to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company a commission of $1 per ticket, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

STATE AND WELLS STREET BRIDGES.

BUYER'S GUIDE

TO THE BUSINESS HOUSES OF CHICAGO.

SPECIAL PRICES
—AT—
"THE HUB"

This week that will draw the Bargain-Seekers as sure as a Magnet draws Steel.

$12

For Men's Fine All-Wool Rio-cruzio Corkscrew Sack and Frock Suits. The goods cost $5.25 a yard, and other stores call these Suits bargains at $15 and $18.

$5

Choice of several lines of our Fine Tailor-Made Trousers that merchant tailors (the cheap ones) charge $7 to $9 for.

"THE HUB,"
236, 238 & 240 State-st.

$5

Choice of several lines of our best Boys' Kilt Suits, worth and sold at $6, $7, and $8. Also special lines of Kilt Suits at $4.49, $4.50, and $5.

$4

For Boys' Blue (Slator's) Flannel (warranted Indigo Dye) Suits, ages 4 to 15, worth and never sold under $6, and often for $7. Also 500 All-Wool Suits for Boys at $4, really worth $6.

"THE HUB,"
S. W. Corner State and Jackson-sts.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO
ESTABLISHED 1855.
CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS
SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.
SAW MILLS
SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

MOST PERFECT MADE

STOVES Oxford Oil Stove
OAK DIBBLEBOW FURNITURE
NEW SPRING STYLES

Furniture
Fine, Medium and Common. Latest and Most Popular Woods.

Furniture
Entire New Stock. Fresh, Bright, and Clean.

Furniture
Most Beautiful Designs Out. Everything of Best Quality Only.

Furniture
Prices lower than ever known in Chicago. Call and be convinced. We mean business.

WIRTS & SCHOLLE
222
WABASH AVE. near ADAMS
222 Wabash-av.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE, HARRIS LAKE, WIS.

Campobello Island.

ALEX. S. PORTER.

LONG BEACH HOTEL.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL.

THE KENSINGTON.

MANHANSETT HOUSE.

OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.

LONG BRANCH.
WEST END HOTEL.

CRESSON SPRINGS, PENNA.
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

CLARENDON HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRINGS

THE ACADIAN, CASTINE, ME.

Chicago Brass Company,
OFFICE AND SALESROOM,
Room 1, 76 Monroe street,
Factories, Kenosha, Wis.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bolted Steam Steam, Gaseous Steam, Steel Brasses, and all special mixtures of metals that may be desired. Chicago firm manufacturers solicited for large or small quantities.

TAR-OID
CURES PILES, SALT RHEUM

Good Things for the Garden and Lawn Now Ready.
JAMES BOYD,

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

STATE LINE.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

WESTERN.

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO. STATE & ADAMS STS

WILL Saturday, OPEN May 28.

In yesterday's papers we told you, in as few words as possible, who

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

Are, and what they intend to do. As stated before, we shall deal in

All Kinds of Merchandise,

From a needle to a circus tent, as one of our friends put it.

We will now proceed to tell you HOW our business will be conducted:

We shall do a STRICTLY CASH business both buying and selling. No goods will be charged to any one under any circumstances. WE ARE GOING TO SELL GOODS CHEAP. Buying and selling for cash will enable us to do it, and we hope soon to earn the title, "Always the cheapest."

Our goods will always be marked in plain selling figures, and from the price marked on goods no deviation will be made to any one, not even to members of the firm.

We shall carry a line of goods which THE PEOPLE, THE MASSES, NEED EVERY DAY. Not catering to any particular class of people, we shall bid the BOD-CARRIER welcome quite as much as the millionaire.

"COSMOPOLITAN"

Will be our watchword, for on a broad gauge, cosmopolitan plan our business will be conducted, in keeping with the City of Chicago.

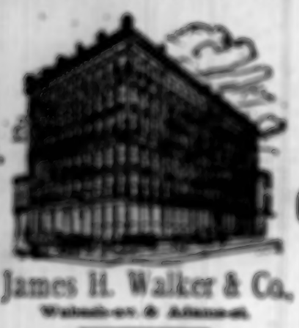
Does this meet your views? Then come and see us at our

OPENING, Saturday, May 28th.

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

GRAND MILLINERY DISPLAY!

See Our Wabash Ave. Windows.



Come and Examine Our Prices.

James H. Walker & Co.
Wabash-av. & Adams-st.

MILAN, CHIP, AND TUSCAN.

TODAY

And every day this week we will offer special inducements to the ladies in the shape of an immense importation of MILAN, CHIP, and TUSCAN HATS, BRAIDS BONNETS in all shades and most elegant designs, specially intended for Summer Wear. We will show the largest stock of Fine Millinery in the city. Come and be your own judge, as this is certainly a rare opportunity.

JAS. H. WALKER & CO.,

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BANKRUPT.—In consequence of one of our largest fire insurance companies disputing the adjustment, thereby compelling us to go to law for same, we are forced to sell our entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Umbrellas, Canes, &c., at 50 cents on the dollar. Sale commences this morning at 9 o'clock. Store open evenings. H. E. Rothschild, late firm name of Wright & Co.
ROTHSCHILD & TAUSS.

WILSON BROS.,
139 and 141 State-st.
Superior Quality and Perfect-fitting
SHIRTS

Paper Hangings AT RETAIL.

Orders for Complete Interior Decorations promptly filled by a full corps of competent workmen.

Spoor Mackey
111 & 113 WABASH-AV.

CAKES For the Delicious New Boston Pastry, sold at Parks, Bricks and Tiles, 69 State-st., Cor. Madison.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM

Wilde's Clothing House

We have decided to dispose of a large lot of Men's Fine Tailor-Made Suits at a price that will make you a customer today.

$28 & $30 Suits Down to $20

Men's Very Fine Stylish Worsted Cheviot Cassimere Frock Suits. A neat black and white check, the white interwoven so beautifully that it is hardly visible. Actual value, $35. Our price this week, $20.

Men's Black Fine Imported Prince Albert Frock Suits. Value, $35. The price for this week, $20 for suit.

Men's French Diagonal Worsted Frock Suits. Will not grow glossy or shine by wear; a suit that never ought to be sold under $35. Our price for this week, $20 for suit.

One lot Men's Cassimere Sack Cheviot Suits to Us Usually sold at $25. Our price this week, $15.

Lot Brownies, Cheviot, and Serge Suits. Offered by many and sold to you as cheap for $25. Our price this week, $15.

Lot Men's Black (all wool—no cotton) Cassimere Suits. Sold as cheap at $15. Our price this week, $10 for suit.

Our All-Wool will not fade or grow rusty.

C. A. S. Suits, $15, with one year's guarantee.

Wash Goods, see our $10 Suits and save $5.

Fashion-Weight Office Chairs and Desks, Counters, Delivery Chests, Road Carriers, etc.

Remember Our Boys' Suit Sale.

James Wilde, Jr., & Co.

Clothiers, Furnishers, and Hatters.
Cor. State & Madison.

AT AUCTION.

The M. de Ahazoff Collection of Oriental Art.

Turkish & Persian Rugs and Carpets,

Costumes, Armor, & Faience,

COMPRISING

2,000 PIECES

Of the Rarest Quality, collected at a cost of

$100,000!

To be sold positively without reserve at

193 Wabash-av.,

THIS TUESDAY, MAY 24TH, at 10:00 a. m., 2:00 and 8:00 p. m., continuing until all are sold.

POMEROY, SOE & CO., Auctioneers.

Owing to the great importance of this sale Mr. Wm. A. Ockford of Troyes & Co., Rue Montmorency, New York, has been specially engaged to conduct the same. By order of CONTINENTAL FIRMS.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Wednesday, May 25th, 1887, at 9:00 a. m.,

AT AUCTION!

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

We will sell a full and complete assortment of seasonable goods, latest styles and best quality. To be sold among the consignments are Men's Hand and Welt Calf Boots, Boys' and Youth's Calf Boots, Boys' and Boys' Low Shoes, Women's and Misses' Serpent Buttons, Oxfords, and other kinds of ladies' every size and kind. A number of cases of Men's Soft Hats, of medium grades, that will be an object to many close buyers to keep their business on. This is a big deal to take advantage of. Call and examine.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELSON, FLANNIGEN & CO.

This Tuesday Morning at 10 o'clock, AT RESIDENCE

1626 MICHIGAN-AV.

ELEGANT

PARLOR FURNITURE,

Folding Beds, Good Carpets, Dining-room, Lounge, and Kitchen Furniture,

Bedding, Crockery, and General Household Goods.

Sale positive. Under bill of sale.

ELSON, FLANNIGEN & CO., Auctioneers.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AMERICAN PET

To Rent—Store and Basement, 40 Monroe-st., cor. Wabash-av., to suit tenant. Apply at 1202 Michigan-av.

LAWRENCE, OSTROM & CO.'S Famous "Belle of Bourbon"

IS GOOD TO

Malaria, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Surgical Fevers, Blood Poisoning,

Consumption, Sleeplessness or Insomnia, and Deterioration of Food. 10 Years Old. No Fusel Oil. Absolutely Pure.

THE GREAT APPETIZER

This will certify that I have received a sample of Belle of Bourbon Whisky, as stated from LAWRENCE, OSTROM & CO. and found the same to be perfectly free from Fusel Oil and all other deleterious substances and strictly pure. I cheerfully recommend the same for family and medicinal purposes.

J. E. DURKIN,
Analytical Chemist, Louisville, Ky.

For Sale by Druggists, Wine Merchants, and Grocers everywhere.

PRICE $1.25 PER BOTTLE.

For Wholesale by Lord, Owen & Co., Reese, Fox, Schwartz & Sons, Morrison, Plummer & Co., Foster & Field, Richard Montgomery & Co., Tobin & Kingsley.

All This Week

For Mantles and Wraps.

James H. Walker & Co.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BONA-FIDE REDUCTIONS

FINE BEADED MANTLES,
CHOICE JETTED WRAPS,
STYLISH PASSEMENTERIE CAPES
JACKETS,
JACKETS,

Elegant All-Wool Jackets, in Fine Diagonals, with Sleeves, at

$2.75, $3.95, $4.95.

A LARGE STOCK MARKED AT PRICES TO CLOSE.

SEE THE WRAPS

At $ 9.75,
At $10.50,
At $12.00.

Elegant Tailor-Made, Stylish Cutaway and Tty Sacque Jackets, Fine Black Cashmere and Beaver Wrap Jackets.

ALL MARKED DOWN.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

Linen Department.

BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK:

150 Doz. 3-4 Dinner Napkins, Reduced from $4.00 and $4.50 to

$3.00 per Doz.

100 Doz. Extra 3-4 Dinner Napkins, Reduced from $5.50 and $7.50

To $5.00 per Doz.

200 Doz. Fancy Damask Towels (extra Knotted Fringes)

At 50c Each. $5.75 per Doz.

Regular $7 to $12 qualities.

Remnants of Table Damask and Pattern Cloths (all sizes), slightly soiled in handling, less than producer's cost, to close.

OUR SPECIAL SALE

OF

Linen Sheetings, Pillow Casings, and Bedspreads

CONTINUED THIS WEEK.

Price-Lists and Samples Mailed on Application.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

By PURSELL, SOE & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK,

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Carpets, Wardrobes, Folding Beds, and General Household Goods.

Storeroom, 402 & 404 Wabash-av.

CREGO & BERGAR Have Removed to 221 Wabash Av.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State & Washington-sts.

"Revised Prices"

ON

Carpets & Rugs.

Large and Complete Stock of Cocoa and Straw

MATTINGS,
Linoleums, Carpets,
And Large
SMYRNA RUGS,
In suitable designs for

OFFICES.

THE FAIR

OFFERS

Cotton Wash Goods.

The Most Complete Selection in the City.

500 PCS. SCOTCH ZEPHYR GINGHAMS, in Knotted Lamino, Checks, and Stripes,

Comprising combinations of colorings never before attempted; simply exquisite; only

12½c Yd.

New Designs Printed Satines Just Received, at 7c & 12½c Per Yard.

8,000 PCS. Fancy Figured LAWNS Fine Quality, at 4c & 6c Per Yard.

350 PCS. Linen Finish, French Gingham GINGHAMS, in PINK, BLUE, GRAY, Pin Checks, and Stripes, Fast Colors, at 10c Per Yard.

Come early; you'll be surprised. We exhibit an immense variety of all the latest Novelties.

THE FAIR,

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

THE FAIR

OFFERS

LEATHER GOODS.

Fine Kid Purses, with riveted frame, at 5c.
Genuine Alligator Purses at 10c.
Ladies' Long Purses, leather lined, at 15c.
Ladies' Long Pocketbooks, in Seal and Alligator, with oxidized silver corners and all leather lined, with inside coin pocket, size 7 inches long; our price 40c.
Genuine Japanese Leather Pocketbooks, with oxidized silver corners and clasps, all leather lined, 6-in. long, at 35c.
Genuine Seal Leather Collar and Cuff Boxes, lined, at $1.00 a set.

STATIONERY.

24 Sheets of Superfine Note Paper and 24 Envelopes, in fancy box; our price 4c.
24 Sheets of Tinted Note Paper and Envelopes to match, in fancy gilt box, at 10c.
Latest Novelty in French Quadrille Note Paper, in fancy box, containing 24 sheets and 24 Envelopes; our price 15c.
48 Sheets of "Whiting's" Old Time Linen Note Paper, and Envelopes to match, at 25c a box.
Fancy Gilt Box, Satin Lined, containing 24 Sheets of Superfine Note Paper and Envelopes; our price 35c.
100 Sheets of Superfine Note Paper for 10c.
100 Sheets of "Whiting's" Gilt Edge Note Paper for 25c.
25 X.X. White Envelopes for 5c.
24 Sheets of Fancy Cut Shelf Paper for 5c.
French Tissue Paper by the sheet.
Imitation Alligator Writing Portfolios, complete, our price, 15c.
Your Choice of 800 Styles of Scrap Pictures at 2½ a sheet.

THE FAIR,

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

THE FAIR

OFFERS AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

BABY CARRIAGES, CROQUET SETS, EXPRESS WAGONS, and VELOCIPEDES

In our State-st. Basement Salesroom, at Great Bargains Throughout the Week.

A large-size Steam Carriage, Willow Body, Steel Springs, Upholstered Seat, and handle strongly braced, for

$3.75.

A good-size Willow Body Baby Carriage, Upholstered Seat, Canopy Top, steel springs, and strongly made, for

$3.95.

SPECIAL.

A nice Willow Body Baby Carriage, strongly made, steel springs, Paneled Top, upholstered seat—a Bargain,

$5.00.

An extra large size, strongly made Willow Body Baby Carriage, Paneled or Canopy Top, steel springs, handles well braced, for

$5.75.

Steel Wheels can be put on all Carriages at an additional cost of

$1.00.

A nice Willow Body Baby Carriage, made of select willow, upholstered in engraved cloth, Paneled or Canopy Top, for

$7.50.

A fine Reed Body Baby Carriage, finely made, Satin Paneled or Canopy Top, with side curtains, upholstered in fancy cord Cretonne—a Bargain for

$8.25.

A LEADER.

An extra fine Reed Body Baby Carriage, large size body, strongly made, upholstered in satin figured goods, Satin Paneled, rose edges and silk fringed—a Bargain for

$12.25.

A splendid Cane Body Baby Carriage, several hundred of these just received to sell, figured goods, with Plush Roll, Satin Paneled, rose edges, steel wheels, for

$16.00.

A handsome Reed Wicker Carriage, with hood, upholstered, steel springs, and varnished, for $20.00.

CROQUET SETS.

A Hardwood Croquet Set, complete for 4 ladies, 4 mallets, 10 wire wickets, 2 stakes, in wood box, for

50c.

A Hardwood Croquet Set, 4 ladies, highly finished, and strongly made, for

95c.

"THE FAIR,"

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

A NOW FAMOUS FORGERY.

HOW WHOLE SCHOOLS ATTENDED AS MRS LINCOLN'S FUNERAL.

Evidence that the Handwriting Some Were Manufactured to Show a Resemblance to That of Another Once to Be Photographed—The Great Irish Question—Other Matters—An Opinion by Well-Known Men in London.

The accompanying letter is a fac-simile of the famous forgery, now so well known to the London Times. The accompanying extract is a fac-simile of a portion of a letter written on March 25, by Richard Pigott, formerly editor of the Dublin Irishman, to Mr. Patrick Egan, the Treasurer of the Irish Land League, Mr. Egan is at present in America, and the publication by the London Times of the letter and the letter to Egan, the fac-simile of which is given, was a peculiar one, as no allusion was made to the fact that Mr. Egan was in America, and the publication seemed to indicate that the letter was addressed to some person in London.

[illegible] Mr. Egan, it should be added, declared that Pigott never had any dealings with him, and denounced the letter as a forgery, a conviction which was strengthened by the fact that Pigott had given a written denial of having written the letter. Pigott was a "journalist," who described himself as "agitator," and was of the most disreputable character. He was also a spy, and was afterward to the Land League, and the particulars disclosed concerning him by the Irish Land League Times and Time the Parnellite Standard, if he will, continue to follow forth the manner that the members of the Irish Land League are prospering. Meanwhile they are giving more and more damaging evidence, of an incriminating nature, every day. Pigott's confession was given from Paris. Mr. Egan, recently arrested a fac-simile of the Times-Pigott letter was shown. Pigott, Mr. Egan

AT THE SMOKING CONCERT

WHERE THE PRINCE OF WALES IS SAID TO LOSE.

A Tobacco Entertainment Given Each Week at Scholars Hall—How the Audience Watch and Imitate Every Movement of His Royal Highness—Confusion Carried to an Extent That Is Dispiriting—Coffee Is Never Served, but the Privilege Does Abound.

[1] Cleveland's London Letter to the New York World. One of the Features of London social life unknown to the United States is the smoking concert. There are several notable fortnightly London which give smoking concerts. These are considered the most interesting forms of entertainment. Only gentlemen attend. Evening dress is required. The association about to go to Rome was not needed during the rendering of a good program. It is a happy combination of formality and informality. Usually these organizations are made up of men of means, who find an occupation in the study of the arts. Out of the more solid of the fashionable amateur organizations is the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, which holds meetings once a month during the winter in the Prince's Hall, Piccadilly. This is the society whose President is the Duke of Edinburg. It is especially favored by the royal family. "Patronage" is the expression, I believe, to use. The Prince of Wales always attends its concerts. It is one of the few places where he comes early and remains until the close of the program. This society has an orchestra of eighty musicians. Each musician is supposed to be a gentleman of means or of a good family. When the Duke of Edinburg is in duty at London he personally conducts the rehearsals. But it is under the lead of a professional. Occasionally professionals appear in the programs, usually artists who have been engaged to sing at the concerts of the society. Frequently they are invited to take a drink. It is the hospitality of good society. Whether it is appreciated or not depends upon the individual. Especially among the lower classes of society in continental organizations, but I fail to see why it has come to be fashionable.

I was told that this was one of the places where the Prince of Wales went and where he could himself play if he desired. It was a place secure from all annoyance, and where he could indulge in his taste for music and enjoy himself in a way not possible elsewhere. It was a place where he could meet many of his friends on an equality. I was told that he was very fond of playing the violoncello and enjoyed playing the accompaniments to the violoncello solos. I was told that he was a very good performer, and that he played with great correctness and precision. I was told that this was one of the places where the Prince of Wales went and where he could himself play if he desired. It was a place secure from all annoyance, and where he could indulge in his taste for music and enjoy himself in a way not possible elsewhere. It was a place where he could meet many of his friends on an equality. I was told that he was very fond of playing the violoncello and enjoyed playing the accompaniments to the violoncello solos. I was told that he was a very good performer, and that he played with great correctness and precision. I was told that this was one of the places where the Prince of Wales went and where he could himself play if he desired. It was a place secure from all annoyance, and where he could indulge in his taste for music and enjoy himself in a way not possible elsewhere. It was a place where he could meet many of his friends on an equality. I was told that he was very fond of playing the violoncello and enjoyed playing the accompaniments to the violoncello solos. I was told that he was a very good performer, and that he played with great correctness and precision.

WANTS

WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

CHICAGO BRANCH OFFICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

AGENTS WANTED.

LOANS.

HOUSE TO LEASE.

TO LEASE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ACCOUNTANTS.

DENTISTS.

BUILDING.

DANCING.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

BOARD WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

MACHINERY.

WORKING AFFAIRS.

BUILDING AND CONTRACTING.

PATENTS.

PERSONAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

High Up in the Air.

What Time Passes Old.

Among Interior.

Out the Back Door, Quiet Thanksgiving Spontaneous Affectionate.

Signs of Happiness and Sadness.

THE WEEKLY BUDGET.

County Appropriations.

Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.,

170 Dearborn-st.

HAVING THE LARGEST LAND INTERESTS IN ILLINOIS,

including the Celebrated SOUTH CHICAGO Subdivision,

Would call especial attention to their very extensive list of ACREAGE property, suitable for every kind of MANUFACTURING or SUBDIVISION purposes, in South Half of Hyde Park Township, etc., connecting with and on River, Lake, and every R. R. entering Chicago. Shrewd buyers are quietly investing in the lands of this Co.; purchases which will in the near future net them a very handsome profit.

Wholesale prices; easy terms.

CHICAGO GAS TRUST COMPANY.

Holders of shares of the capital stock of the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago are hereby notified that they may exchange their holdings, at par of such, for shares of the capital stock of the Chicago Gas Trust Company upon presentation of their stock certificates duly granted on or their stock certificates are ready to finish at the office of this company in Chicago.

S. A. KENT, Pres. C. G. T. Co.

Chicago, May 20, 1897.

Metropolitan Stock and Grain Exchange.

N. W. HARRIS & Co. BANKERS

Gallic (Long) Water Works

Bonds.

Francis B. Peabody & Co.

MORTGAGES.
BUILDING LOANS.
INVESTMENTS.

No. 115 Dearborn Street.

Bond Sale.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

BUSINESS.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 23.	May 16.
New York	$ 178,000,000	$ 207,000,000
Boston	17,000,000	20,000,000
Chicago	19,000,000	19,000,000
Philadelphia	12,000,000	14,000,000
St. Louis	6,000,000	7,000,000
Pittsburgh	4,000,000	5,000,000
San Francisco	3,000,000	3,000,000

The New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago 50c discount; Boston, 10c discount; St. Louis, par.

The local market is holding strong with a fair degree of activity. Some banks reported a little demand for funds, but this was generally met very completely, while the situation as most of the banks this morning. There was no enrollment of money for the week of sufficient amounts, but previous bills available for further movement to the center of value. There is very little to be expected from the country. There evidently has been going on outside of Chicago to a limit any large sum of funds to this direction. The total of the bank clearings for the week for last week such a gain of $10 per cent outside of New York, but the gain in Chicago's portion is much larger. Chicago's clearings, for instance, increased 15½ per cent, much of which gain has to be accounted for to week, although the city has certainly been doing better in trade and in fact every department has got more liberal than it did. Shipments did not gain. There gains show not only for actual very part of their appreciation, but keep money from this point just as the people with the gold originally for getting this has left gone back from New York.

Local bank commercial drafts are easy, and have been left over yesterday to exchange at par. Sight exchange on New York is quoted at 50c discount bid and 25c discount asked. Posted rates for sterling are unchanged at $4.86 and $4.87. Francs have been further advanced to the shorter of one-eighth of a cent, following on the quotations for sterling:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Posted rates	4.86	4.87
Commercial bills	4.85½	4.86½
Continental bills	5.16½	5.15½

Government bonds, state issues, railroad bonds, and local securities are unchanged. Sales of Chicago City 4s, 1907, were made at 102½ and 102¾. Chicago Gas Trust 5s, 1937, were traded in at 100½ and 100¾. Sales of Chicago Union Traction 5s, 1927, were made at 75 and 75½. Sales of Chicago Union Traction preferred stock were made at 30 and 30½. Sales of Chicago Union Traction common stock were made at 7½ and 7¾. Sales of Lake Street Elevated 5s, 1928, were made at 70 and 70½. Sales of Lake Street Elevated 5s, 1925, were made at 70 and 70½. Sales of Lake Street Elevated 5s, 1925, were made at 70 and 70½. Sales of Lake Street Elevated 5s, 1925, were made at 70 and 70½.

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